

INFLUENZA VACCINE

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

2002-2003

1 Why get vaccinated?

Influenza (“flu”) is a serious disease.

It is caused by a virus that spreads from infected persons to the nose or throat of others.

Influenza can cause:

- fever
- sore throat
- chills
- cough
- headache
- muscle aches

Anyone can get influenza. Most people are ill with influenza for only a few days, but some get much sicker and may need to be hospitalized. Influenza causes thousands of deaths each year, mostly among the elderly.

Influenza vaccine can prevent influenza.

2 Influenza vaccine

Influenza viruses change often. Therefore, influenza vaccine is updated each year.

Protection develops about 2 weeks after getting the shot and may last up to a year.

Some people who get flu vaccine may still get flu, but they will usually get a milder case than those who did not get the shot.

Flu vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines, including pneumococcal vaccine.

3 Who should get influenza vaccine?

People 6 months of age and older at risk for getting a serious case of influenza or influenza complications, and people in close contact with them (including all household members) should get the vaccine.

- An annual flu shot is *recommended* for:
- Everyone **50 years of age or older**.
 - Residents of **long-term care facilities** housing persons with chronic medical conditions.
 - Anyone who has a **long-term health problem** with:
 - heart disease
 - kidney disease
 - lung disease
 - metabolic disease, such as diabetes
 - asthma
 - anemia, and other blood disorders
 - Anyone with a **weakened immune system** due to:
 - HIV/AIDS or another disease that affects the immune system
 - long-term treatment with drugs such as steroids
 - cancer treatment with x-rays or drugs
 - Anyone 6 months to 18 years of age on **long-term aspirin treatment** (who could develop Reye Syndrome if they catch influenza).
 - **Pregnant women** who will be past the 3rd month of pregnancy during the flu season (usually November - March, but past March in some years).
 - Physicians, nurses, family members, or anyone else coming in **close contact with people at risk of serious influenza**

- An annual flu shot is also *encouraged* for:
- **Healthy children** 6-23 months of age, and their household contacts and out-of-home caretakers
 - **Household contacts and out-of-home caretakers** of infants less than 6 months of age
 - People who provide **essential community services**
 - People at high risk for flu complications who **travel** to the Southern hemisphere between April and September, or who travel to the tropics or in organized tourist groups at any time
 - People living in **dormitories** or under other crowded conditions, to prevent outbreaks
 - Anyone who wants to **reduce their chance of catching influenza**

Influenza 6/26/02

I have read or have had explained to me the information on this form about influenza and influenza vaccine. I have had a chance to ask questions which were answered to my satisfaction. I believe I understand the benefits and risks of influenza vaccine and request that it be given to me or to the person named below for whom I am authorized to make this request.

INFORMATION ON PERSON TO RECEIVE THE 2002–2003 VACCINE (Please Print)					For Clinic Use
Last Name	First Name	Initial	Birthdate	Age	Clinic Identification
Address		City			Date VIS was Given
County		State	Zip		Manufacturer and Lot No.
Signature of person to receive vaccine (or person authorized to make the request)			Date		Site of Injection
					Date Vaccinated
Chronic Disease: _____Yes _____No					Person Administering Vaccine

When should I get influenza vaccine?

Most people need only one flu shot each year to prevent influenza. Children under 9 years old getting flu vaccine *for the first time* should get 2 shots, one month apart.

The best time to get a flu shot is in October or November. But because the flu season typically peaks between January and March, vaccination in December, or even later can be beneficial in most years.

Some people should be vaccinated beginning in September or October: people **65 years of age and older**, people at **high risk** from flu and its complications, **household contacts** of these groups, **health care workers**, and **children under 9** getting the flu shot for the first time. To make sure these people have access to available vaccine, others should wait until November.

Some people should talk with a doctor before getting influenza vaccine.

Talk with a doctor before getting a flu shot if you:

- 1) ever had a serious allergic reaction to **eggs** or to a **previous dose of influenza vaccine** or
- 2) have a history of **Guillain-Barré Syndrome** (GBS).

If you have a fever or are severely ill at the time the shot is scheduled, you should probably wait until you recover before getting influenza vaccine. Talk to your doctor or nurse about whether to reschedule the vaccination.

What are the risks from influenza vaccine?

A vaccine, like any medicine, is capable of causing serious problems, such as severe allergic reactions. The risk of a vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small. Serious problems from flu vaccine are very rare. ***The viruses in the vaccine have been killed, so you cannot get influenza from the vaccine.***

Mild problems:

- soreness, redness, or swelling where the shot was given
- fever
- aches

If these problems occur, they usually begin soon after the shot and last 1-2 days.

Severe problems:

- Life-threatening allergic reactions are very rare. If they do occur, it is within a few minutes to a few hours after the shot.
- In 1976, swine flu vaccine was associated with a severe paralytic illness called Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS). Influenza vaccines since then have not been clearly linked to GBS. However, if there *is* a risk of GBS from current influenza vaccines, it is estimated at 1 or 2 cases per million persons vaccinated . . . much less than the risk of severe influenza, which can be prevented by vaccination.

What if there is a moderate or severe reaction?

What should I look for?

- Any unusual condition, such as a high fever or behavior changes. Signs of a serious allergic reaction can include difficulty breathing, hoarseness or wheezing, hives, paleness, weakness, a fast heart beat or dizziness.

What should I do?

- Call a doctor, or get the person to a doctor right away.
- Tell your doctor what happened, the date and time it happened, and when the vaccination was given.
- Ask your doctor, nurse, or health department to report the reaction by filing an Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) form. Or call VAERS yourself at **1-800-822-7967**, or visit their website at <http://www.vaers.org>.

How can I learn more?

- Ask your doctor or nurse. They can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-2522** (English)
 - Call **1-800-232-0233** (Español)
 - Visit the National Immunization Program's website at <http://www.cdc.gov/nip>



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Immunization Program